FREE INDIA

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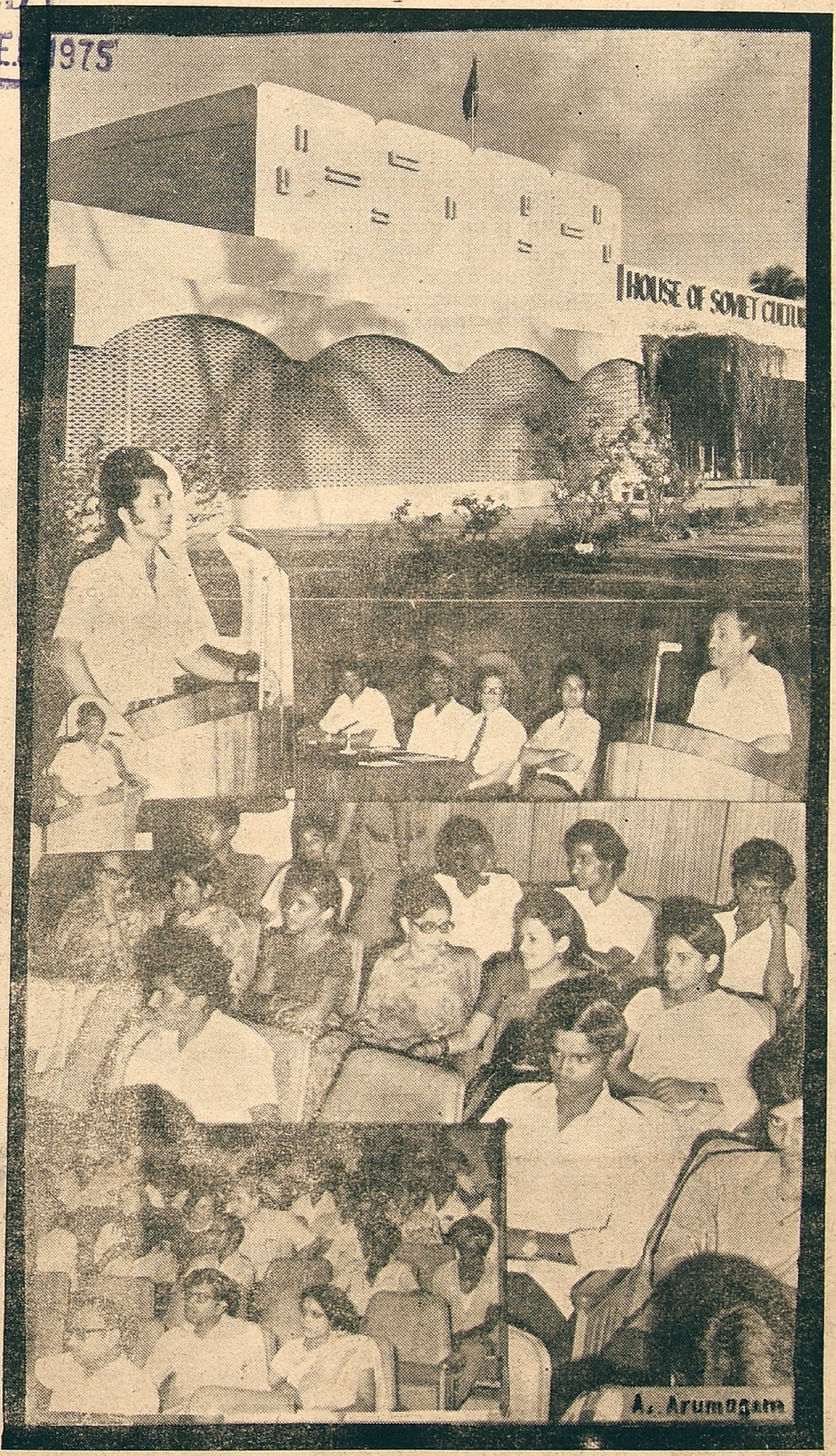

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

Mikelas Lismend, head of the *Banga* fishing Cooperative in Latvia.

Amateur artistes of Roya.

ON HIGH WAVE

Letts who are born seamen have a variety of names for different kinds of waves; one of them, Banga, means "High Wave".

Banga is also the name of Latvia's biggest fishing cooperative. This photographic feature deals with the way its young people work, study and spend their leisure.

The Banga is a wealthy fishing farm, with some 60 modern fishing vessels, new schools, a club, and well-appointed cottages for their members. The Banga was the winner in the 1974 socialist emulation drive of Soviet Baltic fishermen on the basis of the highest labour productivity and the largest catches.

The credit for these achievements mainly goes to the Banga's young fishermen and captains. (Every other master of a small fishing seiner is under 24). As a matter of fact, many of the Banga's leaders are young: for example, the head of the computer centre is 26, the chief engineer is 27, and the manager of the cannery is 27...

"Most of our school-leavers go to sea", Andris Grinfolgis, the youngest of the Banga shipmasters, said.

Two years ago, a general meeting of the fishing cooperative adopted a rule that from 1975 only those with secondary education will be allowed to work aboard ships.

The cooperative gives a good deal of assistance to those studying at schools. For instance, we allow our evening students Thursday as off day for studies, with full pay. When one finishes a form at secondary school one receives a bonus of month's pay, and after each year at a school of higher learning one gets a two-month-wage envelope. We have 50 stipendary undergraduates studying at various higher schools such as marine academies, a civil engineering institute, an automobile and road-making institute, a polytechnic, and an institute of physical culture...Those who study at higher-educational establishments receive a monthly stipend of 120 roubles from the cooperative.

In the competition between

(Contd. on page 11)

A good catch.

Roya is situated in a picturesque part of Latvia.

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The New Image Of National Economy

By Dr. RAJ K. NIGAM

WITH the proclamation of Emergency on June 26, 1975, India entered into a new era of economic and social progress. Its ingredients were clearly and concretely stated by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in her broadcast to the Nation on July 1, calling for all round determined action for steady rate of growth and progress.

Quick on the heels of the Emergency, the Planning Commission has released the details of Annual Plan for 1975–76. The total plan outlay during 1975–76 is of the order of Rs. 5878 crores, that is, 23 per cent more than for the previous year. In real terms with prices being lower it could as well be reckoned at a higher figure. The philosophy underlying the formulation of the Annual Plan is of promoting growth with stability. In operational terms investment allocations have been heavily weighted in favour of sectors which are critical for maximising growth potential of the economy.

More specifically, the sectors which have received special attention are agriculture including irrigation, power, coal, oil and fertilisers. Top priority has been given projects capable of yielding results in the short run. Full provision has been made for projects which can fructify in the course of next two years. Resource mobilisation is essentially proposed to be made through non-inflationary measures, and a greater reliance is being placed on domestic budgetary resources. External assistance is expected to provide a little over 10 per cent of the total resources, and the oil credits another 4 per cent. Deficit financing is resorted to meet only 4 per cent of the total proposed Plan outlay.

TOWARDS GROWTH

Agricultural strategy consists of a larger use of crucial inputs like fertilisers, high-yielding variety of seeds, pesticides and manures and increase in irrigated and multicropped areas. Power development programme envisages a commissionable additional generation capacity of 2.60 million KW which will raise the total power capacity to 22.77 million KW at the end of 1975–76. With all these steps, a target of 144 million tonnes for foodgrains has been fixed for 1975–76. Alongside all these plans to boost agriculture and industrial production, plan investment for the benefit of the weaker sections of the community and the backward areas has been stepped up.

The above is financial investment accounting which does not make a direct impact on the public mind as to the physical figures. To take a selected item, the proposed target of foodgrains production of 144 million tonnes for 1975–76 is to be contrasted with anticipated achievement of 104 million tonnes for 1974–75 and the actuals of 97.0 million tonnes for 1973–74. To attain a comfortable position the need is to raise foodgrain production to 120 million tonnes.

FALL IN PRICES

Among the many developments that are taking place in all sphere of economic, social and Governmental activity, three broad results of Emergency are very distinct.

Firstly, inflation has been checked in a very firm way. It is not that the rate of increase of prices has slowed but the level of prices has fallen as compared to the levels prevailing before the proclamation of Emergency and that of last year's corresponding point of time.

The official wholesale price index, as is claimed by the Finance Minister, is falling and the rate of inflation was actually minus 2.1 per cent in Jully 1975 after the Emergency. The unofficial wholesale price index compiled by the *Economic Times* (Bombay) shows a fall of 12 per cent as on August 5, as campared with the corresponding date in 1974. The fall is noticed in all commodity groups, the heaviest being in the raw materials.

The prices of foodgrains and commodities of mass consumption were down by 20 per cent during the short period of five weeks ending July 20, 1975. In the case of half a dozen articles of common use there has been a marginal increase while there has been no change in an equal number of cases.

Secondly, capital markets have shown a big up-swing in the prices of entire lot of important scripts. The bears are rushing to cover their short position and the capital issue preposals for initial and further issues which had received sanctions from the controller of Capital Issues-and were resting in shelves-are now being dressed up for actual floatation in the markets. Earlier, during the period preceding the Emergency, both the institutional and professional underwriters had become terribly shy to touch a capital issue proposal. In fact many such proposals remained unpursued by the parties with

(Contd. on page 10)

I don't Belittle 'Thee' M. Litt !

Belittled
Thy shimmering
Is agony
For whimpering !

Am I not
A one like 'Thee'?
Are not in 'world'
A few in glee ?

Need I not
Of 'thee' some men?
Or a 'come-back'
Of acumen ?

Thou (there) were fine
With name so grand ?
Art not 'Thou'
A bit sour vine ?

Joy they have
To send 'Thee' out
So join me
I wish to sprout.

(If Varsity's way is only that to replace you M Litt I can only lament)

—K. SADASIVAN

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THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

While I prate about Universal Non-violence, my experiment is confined to India. If it succeeds, the world will accept it without effort. There is however, a big BUT.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Sept. 14, 1975.

DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM

After the declaration of the emergency there has been a definite fall in prices of essential commodities at the consumer level also.

Further reduction can be effected by the various measures proposed by the Central Government. One such is stream lining of the distribution system.

Other problems faced by the consumers are underweight and adulteration and also sale of sub-standard goods.

Steps are being taken to book under the MISA the people who indulge in these crimes also.

But there is an easier way to tackle this problem, though it may be a little difficult in a vast country like ours, where most of the people are living in villages It is packaging.

Sale of goods in packed condition with brand names will ensure purity of stuff and right measurements. This will also help in fixing the culprits when something wrong is detected. At the distribution point, it will also eliminate delays.

To cite an example, Agmark goods are purchased with confidence by the public.

Will the Government bestow special attention to this aspect of distribution?

Small Industries For Educated Unemployed

By Shri A.P. SHARMA
Union Minister of State For Industry and Civil Supplies

There were more than 45 lakhs educated unemployed registered in the employment exchanges through out the country at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Of these, more than 70,000 were graduates and diploma holders. Their number has been swelling every year. The problem is colossal and has to be tackled in a systematic and determined manner.

In order to help these educated unemployed to set up their own small industrial units and provide employment to themselves and to nearly 10 times as many skilled workers, the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies has evolved two programmes one operated by the State Governments and the other by the Central Government. The funds for both these schemes are provided from the Central Exchequer. The State Governments also have their own schemes for assisting educated unemployed to set up small industrial units. By the end of the 4th Plan, the State Governments had spent nearly 20 crores on such schemes. During the last three years of the Fourth Plan, the State schemes benefited nearly 90,000 educated unemployed.

The Central scheme for educated unemployed is intended for engineers and diploma holders. Nearly 4,400 unemployed engineers were helped since the start of the scheme in 1971, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs. Of this number 1,400 engineers have either started small-scale industries or are in the process of doing so.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

In the case of the programme for the educated unemployed operated by the State Governments, the facilities and concessions are available to those who have passed at least the Higher Secondary examination and are presently unemployed. Among them would also be included unemployed engineers, unemployed technicians, science graduates, arts graduates and all unemployed persons with education in these disciplines after the secondary school examination. Separate schemes have been drawn up for the various categories. Generally speaking, these facilities cover the training of educated unemployed, allotment of land and shed in the growth centres or industrial estates, allotment of raw materials, sanction of electric power, financial assistance from banks and other financial agencies on easy terms. These facilities vary from State to State. Those interested should, therefore get in touch with their State Directors of Industries for information about the facilities specific to their class.

CENTRAL SCHEME

Under the Central scheme of self-employment for engineers, there is a composite programme of training, project preparation and interest subsidy. Selected engineers are provided training for a period of three months at the Small Industries Service Institutes at various places throughout the country. Training facilities are available also at the Motilal Nehru Engineering College, Allahabad, the Regional Engineering College, Chandigarh, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, Ahmedabad, and the Proto-type Training-cum-Production Centres at New Delhi and Howrah.

In the Fifth Plan period, a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made under this scheme. Half the amount is meant for training and the other half for interest subsidy. During the training period, the unemployed engineer gets Rs. 250 per month as subsistence allowance. The training covers management and preparation of project. The trained persons are given preference by the Directors of Industries in providing assistance for setting up units. The interest subsidy under the scheme is to the extent of Rs. 20,000 for each unit in a year. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed that package assistance for self-employment to young engineers would be made available to 1,600 engineers each year. It is estimated that the scheme would help create employment opportunities for 80,000 technicians and other workers during the plan period.

In the current year, a sum of Rs. 18.5 lakhs has been provided for the scheme of self-employment of engineers. The interest subsidy would claim Rs. 5 lakhs out of this amount, while the rest would be spent on the training of unemployed engineers.

The Government feel that the pace of development should be faster if we are to make a real dent in the problem. Industrial administrations both at the State and at the Central levels have, therefore, been streamlined. The genuine needs of the entrepreneur will be met and all the guidance and assitance would be given from one focal point. It is up to the educated young men and women of this country now to prove that they are not lacking in the spirit of enterprise. They must come forward in large numbers to take advantage of the facilities available and to help themselves as well as the country in achieving our cherished socio-economic objectives.

Give me what is mine:

Exposure to the Indian sun had burnt the man dark brown as he worked among the tender shoots of plants that would feed the nation. His experienced fingers know every blade of grass or weed that had the audacity to spring up inspite of his careful pruning. In his family, he was not the first to work on this little patch, his father had worked here and his father before him. For as long as the man could remember, his ancestors had always been here, poor, under nourished, hungry and naked because the land did not belong to them, but to H. I. M., the landlord who could eject him any time and take away from his children, the little food they ate.

Then one day it happened! Somebody from a Government office from the city said that the land belonged to him and his children. He could not believe it, but soon his friends and neighbours assured him that it had happened to others. The land really belonged, to him......

Since the declaration of emergency and the announcement of the 21 point economic programme by the Prime Minister, almost all the State Governments have accelerated action on the redisttibution of land. In Tamilnadu, for example, 9.93 lakh acres have been distributed. West Bengal has distributed 4.81 lakh acres; Orissa 2.46 lakh acres. This has benefitted millions of farmers all over the country.

The administrative machinery to implement various land reforms is being geared up 150 more land tribunals will be appointed to settle cases requiring the payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 25,000 in each case. Panchayat committees will be revived to help the early disposal of claims.

Reports of progressive land distribution are pouring in from all over the country. No longer will vast numbers of landless people consider themselves trespassers in the land of their birth.

What To Do?

Belgium's nuclear power station programme has run into difficulties because of friction between the Walloons and the Flemings; the country's two main ethnic groups. To reduce environmental pollution the government decided to build the nuclear power plants on one of the offshore islands. The Walloons claim the coastal Flemish majority will thus be in a better position to obtain jobs at this major construction project. As unemployment is higher in the south where the Walloons live, their delegates have demanded that construction be undertaken on two islands so that both the Flemings and the Walloons have equal job opportunities. To objections that this would imply overlapping and unjustifiably high building costs, the Walloons have suggested dividing the construction site by a wall for themselves to work on one side and the Flemings on the other.

AT the dinner table Matyukha Varygin came out with a piece of news for his wife.

"Nadka Korshunova's back'" he observed, energetically shaking the pepper pot. "They're divorced. And believe it or not, Fyodor himself brought her home to her mother with all her belongings. In the same car he took her away in." He laughed sardonically. "Like a wedding the wrong away round."

"Yes, I've heard".

Matyukha noisily supped the strong thick cabbage soup—liked it thick, so that the spoon did not rattle about in the bowl but came out well filled, and that was how his wife made it. She was a good cook, Klasha was, no denying that. Whatever her other deficiencies, when it came to cooking, cleaning and washing—everything domestic, in fact—you could ask for nothing better.

"Her mother and father've hardly had time to pull themselves together, with debts from the wedding party, it'll take a couple of years to pay off, and here she is, back home." He grunted. "A single woman again."

"I'm sorry for people like that," said Klasha.

"Oh well, Nadka's good-

Short Story

DISCOVERY

By MARIA KISELYOVA

looking enough, she'll find herself another. And Fyodor all the more."

"That isn't what I meant. I'm sorry for them, when love goes so soon."

Matyukha was astonished. So astonished that he choked over his soup. Who was this talking? And about love! He cleared his throat and wiped his mouth.

"Nothing that concerns you, anyway."

"Of course. You can't help them.';

Matyukha cast a puzzled look at his wife. Her homely face was sad.

"That's a sorrow you can't help," she answered his look, picked up the dishes and went to the kitchen.

Well now, this was curious. Very curious. How could a woman like her talk about love? What could she know about it?—when even her own husband had no desire to embrace her, let alone any other man.

"How do you mean? Matyukha asked with interest and sat down again, although he had intended to leave the table.

"Just this. They're unfortunate, unhappy people whom love deserts."

Klasha leaned her shoulder against the side of the kitchen doorway and pressed a wet hand—she had started washing up—to her breast. And seeing how that hand alternately stayed motionless, and then clutched the edge of her blouse, Matyukha realised that this was not idle talk, but something very important to her.

"—because it's terrible—a person feels herself getting cold and hard inside, like something dead, as though she's losing all her blood—and can't help it, can't do anything." The last words almost a whisper.

Varygin looked at her, dumbfounded, and rose. When he took his place at the wheel of the three-ton truck waiting in the yard his amazement did not fade, it was still so lively that he suddenly wanted to take another look at his Klasha, who talked-of all things!—about love. And as he started the truck slowly moving he glanced in through the kitchen window.

The head with its pale colourless hair twisted in the knot young women no longer wore was bent over the washing-up bowl. The neck below it was thin, one might say stringy and then the shoulders—although he could not see them he knew their angular sharpness, knew it so well that involuntarily his face twisted. Yes, not a wife any man could boast about. Not likely! A vicious anger rose in him. The idea of her, this Klasha, taking it upon her to air her views about love. A crow setting up for a peacock! He pictured Nadka Korshunova, that lovely dark girl of twenty who shot such looks from her glowing black eyes. And Klasha—pitying her!

Matyukha let out a snort of angry laughter and swung the wheel so that the truck turned abruptly. Nadka—she was loved and she'll be loved again, he though. She'd have love, brim-

(Cont. on page 8)

LIC-Growth And Achievements

The Life Insurance Corporation of India, a major State enterprise, has achieved spectacular growth over the past 19 years of its existence. The gross income of the Corporation has gone up by nearly seven times from Rs. 113 crores in 1957 to Rs. 716 crores in March, 1975. The Corporation's business under Individual Insurance increased by over six times from Rs. 280 crores in 1957 to Rs. 1,772 crores this year and the total business including the group insurance rose from Rs. 701 crores in 1965 to Rs. 3,113 crores. There was over seven times increase in the individual and group life funds from Rs. 410 crores in 1957 to Rs. 3,039 crores this year.

The Life Insurance Corporation which is one of the biggest insurers in the world and the leading financial institution in the country was set up on Sepetember 1, 1956 with the objectives of spreading the message of life insurance protection to every eligible man and woman in the country, to safeguard the savings of the policy holders and to invest their money in their welfare as well as the welfare of the nation. The LIC adopted the motto of "Yogakshemam Vahamayaham", i.e. "Your welfare is my responsibility". Its emblem, a lamp and the flame protected by two hands symbolises security for the people.

The growth of the Corporation since 1970–71 has been particularly impressive. While it took the Corporation 13 years securities; and Rs. 1,128 crores to reach the first Rs. 1,000 crores earmarked, the Rs. 2,000 crores earmarked was achieved within the next three years. The growth rate jumped from 10 2 per cent in 1967–68 to 26.2 per cent in 1970-71. The growth rate in the total sum assured has been over 20 per cent during the last five years from 1970 to 1975.

GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME

The new business under the Group Insurance was nominal till 1969-70 when the LIC decided to expand it in a big way. It was convinced that the only way in which it could bring under insurance protection a larger number of people at the shortest possible time was by means of Group Insurance. The number of new schemes went up from 39 in 1966-67 to 788 in 1974-75 and the sum assured rose tremendously from Rs. 18.33 crores to Rs. 1,341.57 crores. The total number of lives insured under the Group Insurance Scheme as in March 1975 was over 25.55 lakhs.

The business in rural areas has been growing steadily and it has risen from Rs. 235.12 crores involving 4.77 lakh policies in 1968-69 to Rs. 498.17 crores with 6.43 lakh policies in 1973-74. Nearly 30 to 35 per cent of the Corporation's new business each year is from the rural areas.

SALARY SAVINGS SCHEME

LIC's business under Salary Savings Scheme which mainly covers the low income groups of salary earners has been increasing substantially. The sum assured under the scheme rose from Rs. 314.43 crores involving over 5.84 lakh policies in 1971-72 to Rs. 407.11 crores with over 6.39 lakh policies in 1973-74.

The schemes like Salary Savings, Group and Superannuation, grant of life insurance agencies to village panchayats, collection of premia through village post offices, removal of extra premium on several hazardous occupations, insurance without medical examination up to certain limits have contributed to the growth of the Corporation in a big way.

The Corporation has been liberalising its apporach to the underwriting of sub-standard categories. Some of the persons with history of serious ailments who would not have been cosidered for insurance in the past are now being insured.

In consonance with the spread of nationalisation and to reach the masses in the remotest corners of the country, the Corporation has established a network of 821 offices spread all over the country.

The Corporation is paying on an average over 1,300 claims per working day. Since 1956 claims for Rs. 1,150 crores have been settled. In the last decade over 32 lakh families have been paid death or maturity claims.

INVESTMENTS

The LIC is utilising its funds for the benefit of the people on a large scale. Out of LIC's total invesments of Rs. 3,085 crores, a sum of Rs. 1,139 crores is in Government securities; Rs. 670 crores in other approved are in scheduled investment. The non-scheduled investment portfolio covers Rs. 148 crores. All the investment of the Corporation are of a long-term nature conducive to the formation of capital assets.

The Corporation has played a significant róle in the development of the country's infrastructure like electricity, water supply, sewerage, housing, land development and banks which are all basic to economic progress and industrial development. These investments represent LIC's conscious efforts to employ people's money for the benefit of the people. Since its inception, the Corporation has provided Rs. 562 crores to the Electricity Boards. In regard to urban water supply, the Corporation has financed 718 urban bodies in 13 major States, covering a population of 47 per cent of the total urban population of 8.53 crores in those States. It has also advanced loan assistance amounting to Rs. 509 crores to State Governments, Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies, State Housing Boards and other agencies for the construction of houses. The Corporation's activities have resulted into the construction of over six lakhs houses. Investments in debentures of Land Development banks have amounted to Rs. 126 crores. These banks provide the necessary inputs in the agricultural sector.

The work that has been done so far by the Corporation is a pointer towards the potential future prospects. The objectives of nationalisation are progressively being met.

Chemists And Druggists Get Together

Mr C.A. Vasudevan is a remarkable person who has a long list of achievements to his credit. He is also the distinguished President of the Chemists and Druggists Association, Madras. He organised a meeting recently at Hotel Savera with several objectives in view. One was to have a social 'get-together' of the members. Another was to enable them to have personal contact with the officials of the Drug Control Department and to hear Mr C.V. Narasimhan, Joint Drug Controller, speak on "The role of the chemists and druggists in preventing drug abuses."

There were a number of eminent persons present at the meet.

The meeting was timely one and the subject talked about was one of great concern to society, because abuse of drugs is a world problem and it has its local implications.

Mr Vasudevan in his fine speech offered felicitations to Mr. Narasimhan for his recent elevation to the office of Joint Drug Controller and to Dr. Balakrishnan, Director of Health Services and Drugs Controller.

He detailed how the the growth of the drug industry in Tamil Nadu was due largely to Dr Balakrishanan's foresight and guidance and said that it brought to his mind John Drinkwater's verse:

"When the high heart we magnify,

And the clear vision celebrate

And worship greatness passing by

Ourselves are great."

About Joint Controller Narasimhan, he said: "he is one who compels us to speak good of him because he has done so much of good himself." He was a man of sincerity and a master of his subject. Mr. Narasimhan not only knew the rules but also knew how to implement them with coolness treating files not as impersonal things but by understanding the human problems that lay behind them. He was popular with all

The president noted with pleasure the presence in their midst of several important men such as the Central and State Assistant Drug Controllers (Dr. Prem Gupta, Mr. Varahan, Mr. Saravanabhavan), Drug Inspectors, members of the District Associations and many other officials.

Mr Vasudevan stated that the Association (which had an illustrious galaxy of Presidents like Dr. U. Rama Rau, Mr. Raja D. Mawny, Mr Lalchand Dadha, Mr. Ainiyappa Mudaliar, Mr. V Kalidas, Mr R. Ganesan, Mr. G.K. Shankar, Mr. C.L. Mehta and Mr. G. Sriramulu) is planning to celebrate its Golden Jubilee shortly.

Thanks to the close cooperation between the Association and the Establishement, Tamil Nadu enjoyed the reputation of having the best drug 'control' administration.

Mr. Vasudevan concluded his address by outlining briefly some of the problems of the profession.

Dr. P. R. Balakrishnan delivered the presidential address.

Mr. K. P. Sarthy proposed a vote of thanks.

———

Youth Club Meet

The Youth Club, Madras, met recently at the House of Soviet Culture, Madras.

Mr. G. Panneerselvam, President of the Tamil Writers' Association, Mr. Pertesev, Professor of Russian Language, Dr. Vishnu Sarma, Mr. Javeed Ghatala, President of the Club, and Mr. F. X. Denny, Secretary of the Club, spoke on the occasion.

Some documentary films, highlighting activities of Soviet youth, preceded the speeches.

Mr. Pertesev gave a learned account of the similarity in outlook and ambitions of Soviet and Indian youth.

Dr. Sarma, who draws cartoons for a hobby, stressed the role of humonous art in fostering better understanding among peoples of different nationalities.

MR. C. A. VASUDEVAN

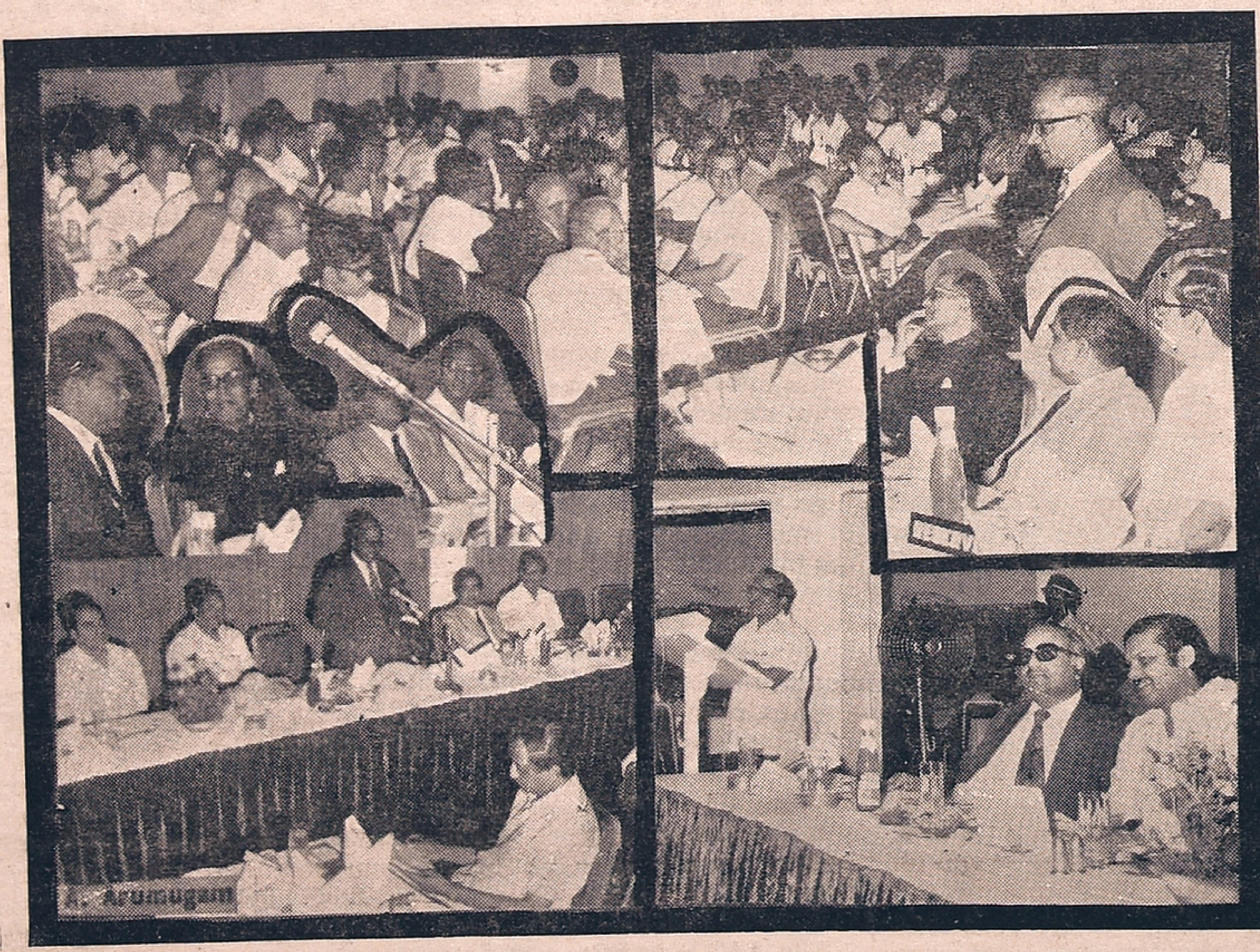
The youthful President of Chemists and Druggists Association, Mr. C. A. Vasudevan, has a list of achievements to his credit and one can never guess by talking with him how wide a range of interests he has. He is a partner of the well known firm of manufacturing and wholesale chemists, Devan and Co. He is a registered chemist himself and also a graduate from the Layola College, Madras. He is the president of a dramatic association "Alankar Artists."

He is a vice-president of the National Chamber of Commerce, Madras and the Tamil Nadu State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. He is the Honorary Secretary for the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (S. P. C. A.), Madras. He is a treasurer for the Hindu Kusht Nirvan Sangh, Madras and executive member of the Tamil Nadu State Pharmacy Council, Tamil Chamber of Commerce and Madras Pinjrapole. He is on the Tamil Nadu State Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Drugs Advisory Committee.

Mr. Vasudevan has served on the Regional Board of Film Censors, Madras, and as an Hony. Presidency Magistrate. He has been a Joint Secretary of the Tamil Chamber of Commerce and on the Railway Users Consultative Committee. He was managing trustee of Sri Ranganathaswami Devasthanam, Madras.

He belies the fact that he is in his late forties. He has three sons, one of whom is studying in the Stanley Medical College.

The Chemists And Druggists Association are fortunate in having such a distinguished and vesatile person as their President.



In this picture are Chemists and Druggists not only from the City but also from the Districts. They listen to the speakers Mr. Vasudevan, Dr. Balakrishnan and Mr. C.V. Narasimhan. Also in the picture are: Messrs Thadani, Sriramulu Naidu, C.R. Lingayya, Sivanandam, V.L. Thiagaraj, Chandrasekar and Doctors K.P. Sarathy, Vishnu Sarma and Prem Gupta.

ON THE COVER

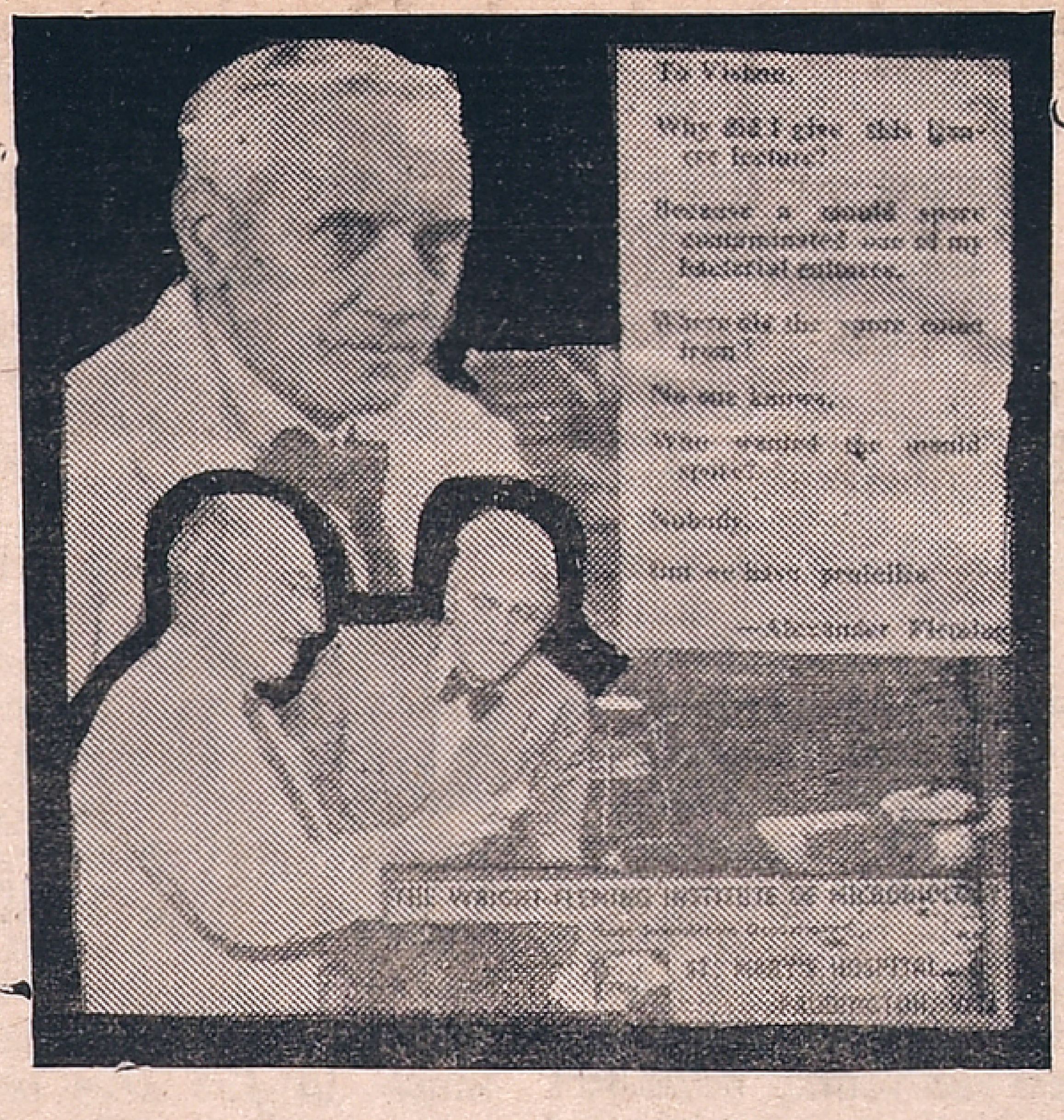
The House of Soviet Culture is an impressive building, where many educational and useful functions are held. The Madras Youth Club met there recently. The pictures show the speakers who included Javeed Ghatala, President of the Club, Mr Panneerselvam, Mr. Denny, Prof. Pertesev and Dr. Vishnu Sarma.

Comments By Vishnu

Medicalization Of Prevention

The consumption of health care is the new status symbol for the middle classes. People today keep up with the Joneses by having just as many 'checkups': the English word 'checkup' is now part of the everyday vocabulary in French, Serbian, Spanish, Malay and Hungarian. The extension of professional control over the care of healthy people is another expression of the medicalization of life. People have become patients without being sick. The medicalization of prevention is a fourth major symptom of social iatrogenesis.

—Ivan Illich, "Medical Nemesis".



Sir Alexander Fleming

Sir Alexander Fleming ushered in the age of antibiotic therapy with the discovery of PENICILLIN. Though penicillin is of immense value it has beenmis used, by some people. The inset picture shows Sir Fleming with Dr. Waksman who discovered STREPTOMYCIN in 1943.

In his autobiography,' My Life With the Microbes," he states: "Microbes are always with us, in our food and our bodies, in our clothing and in our habitations, in the soil under our feet and in the water we drink and bathe in. They are always ready to help us or destroy us. Only circumstances decide what it shall be."

I once requested the discoverer of Penicilin to write a foreword for a set of cartoons on bacteriology. He did. He also wrote for me beneath a photograph of his:

To Vishnu.

Why did I give this Linacre lecture?

Because a mould spore contaminated one of my bacterial cultures.

Where did the spore come from?

No one knows.

Who wanted the mould spore?

Nobody,

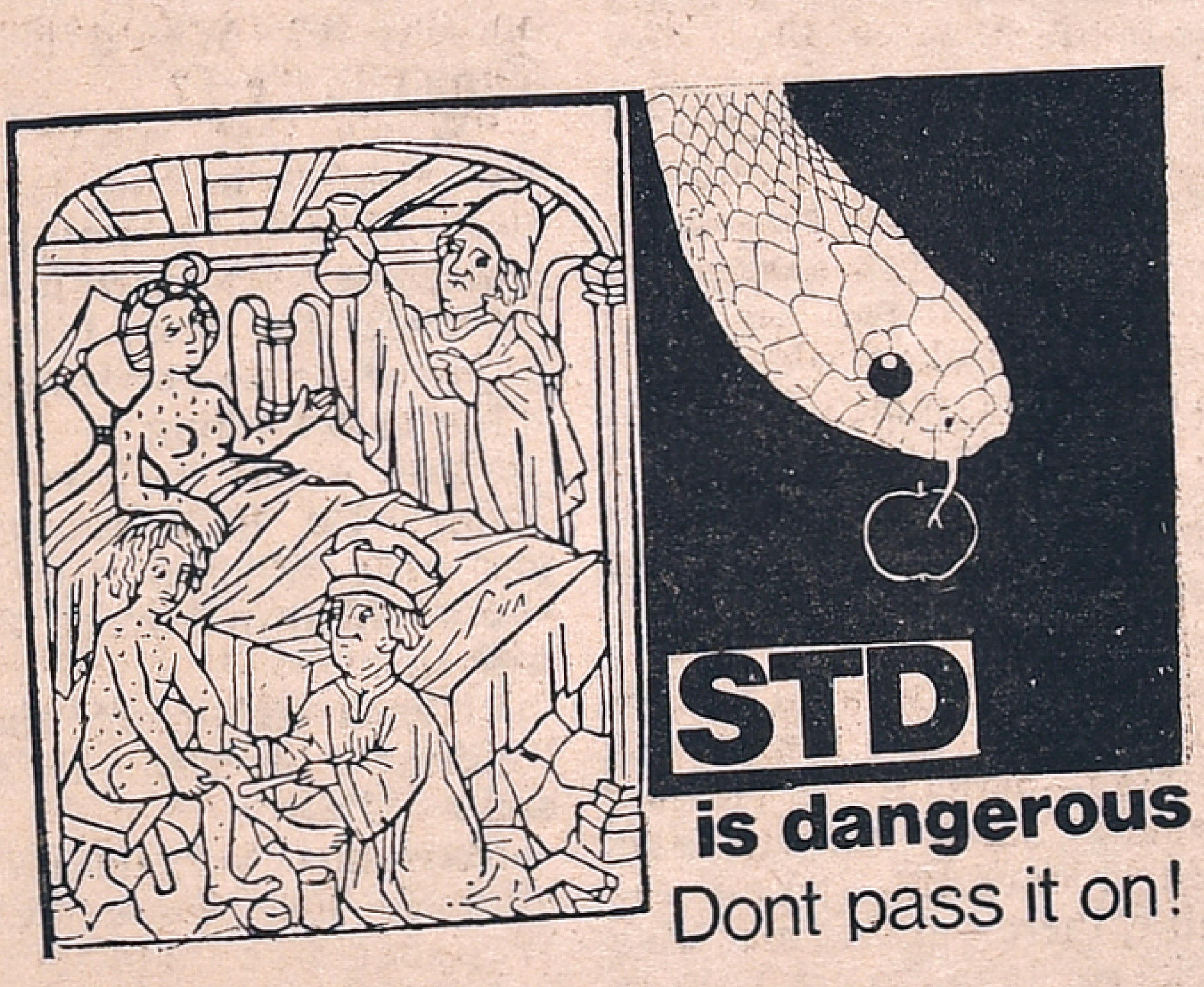
But we have penicilin.

—Alexander Fleming.

Dependence On Drugs

The medicalization of a drug renders it in fact more dangerous. Chloromycetin is a good example: for a decade it was prescribed against typhoid against which it is effective, and also for many other conditions, against which it is not and, as a result, aplastic anaemia became quite common. At the same time, the absence of a clear warning about the dangers of the drug led people to use it on their own even when other treatment would have been quite as effective. Thus doctors and patients collaborated in the breeding of drug-resistant strains of typhoid bacilli now spreading from Mexico to the rest of the world.

—"Ivan Illich, "Medical Nemesis".



S. T. D.

S.T.D. is the modern and more encompassing term for Venereal Disease and stands for Sexually Transmitted Disease.

The difference between those who contract no infection in their life and many of those who do so, but once, may be dictated more by luck than behaviour.

The picture on the left is the earliest representation of syphilis and was published about five hundred years ago by Bartholomew Stebers on the front cover of one of his books. The picture is instructive because it emphasises that syphilis is a general infection and not limited soley to the genital organs as the lay public are apt to imagine.

Syphilis was brought to India by the Portugese in the 16th century and was known as 'Phiranga Adhikara'. That proximity of physical contact, chance of eating or sleeping together, mixing up of each others cloths and cosmetics spreads the infection was known even to the ancient Hindu physicians-Charaka and Sushruta. In ancient times Rasa Kalpura (Mercury) was the best known cure for the malady.

"You wouldn't grumble at me because I'm a low scorer from a college that has since been de-recognised; besides the ampoules of glucose supplied to me have been sub-standard."

From page 3

DISCOVERY

ful and running over. Sorry for her! It takes a hen-witted Klasha to think that one up! You fool, what do you know what a joy it's to love a pretty woman. Sorry for her!

Matyukha Varygin was surprised at the strength of his own fury. He must have been bottling up a good deal of irritation against his wife.

He himself had been quite an ordinary sort of lad—not tall, not handsome. And since girls in their foolish way like good-looking fellows, none of them ran after him. Although for that matter, if he had tried—why not? But what between foolishness and youth, he hadn't had too high an opinion of himself. And then there was his mother, saying handsome is as handsome does; she mistrusted smart girls with made up faces. So she managed to push Klasha at him.

As for himself, by the time he was thirty he had filled out and matured into quite a good-looking man. Times were different, too, life was easier, you could dress well. As the years went on they brought a touch of grey to his temples which spoilednothing, actually it suited him-after all, he was forty now.

But Klasha! Instead of rounding out nicely in the proper places, as it usually happens with women after giving birth to their first child, she only dried up. She bore a second child and-pah! No good hoping for anything now. Yet plenty of other men, no better than Matyukha, had wives who were really something.

Varygin made several runs, but thoughts of Klasha and of himself still ran in his head. They broke off only when the truck was being loaded, but these were brief stops because the team was a bit behind hand, so it had been bolstered up by young Komsomol members from other teams—the land wouldn't wait!—and the loading of fertiliser went fast. Now, too—"Ready!" called girl's ringing voice and Varygin started the truck.

Again he was alone in the fields and the auccustomed sound of the engine directed his thoughts back to the old channel, Klasha. What had he thought all these eighteen years he had been living with her? He had taken it for granted that she knew it all as well as he did, and better: she was ugly, and because of that nobody could love her; and since she had such an irreparable failing, and she understood it and of course felt herself at fault, she tried to please him in everything else. She was solicitous, hardworking, cleanly...Naturally! That was the only hold she had on him. And all of a sudden-this. Sorry for a pretty girl who'd been unlucky in love!

Gradually his angry irritation died down, leaving surprise, sharp as curiosity, that compelled him to return again and again to the thought of Klasha. She had certainly surprised him today. Very much. Why, she had even choked a bit when she said nothing could help if love left you.

Varygin grunted. He lighted a cigarette and drew on it. Damnable chatter. A puzzle she'd set him. There must be something smouldering in her, stirring in her. Now his anger was gone and gradually something like warmth filled him. Yes, she was a quiet woman, and a good worker. She tried her best. Of course, there wasn't much in the way of caresses between them, aftr all she herself understood that her husband had little inclination for anything of that kind. So she had just shrunk back, poor thing, kept to herself and shown him nothing of what was in her all these eighteen years. But it looked as though what was in her was love.

Matyukha sighed gustily. Now, could every man say his wife had been in love with him for the whole of eighteen years? Well, well, Klasha—there's a woman of character for you. Of course, if he'd shown any love for her she'd have confessed it. But as it was, well, a good woman, she hadn't hung herself on his neck.

Matyukha Varygin was thoroughly stirred up by his discovery. And driving to and fro over the fields that evening he looked back over his married life. Of course, had it not been for the nagging thought that he had married unfortunately, he would have been perfectly satisfied with everything else. And the misfortune lay in his wife's plainness. But why that should have tormented him so—now, he even wondered a little at it. Probably when he was young he had wanted a good-looking wife because he himself was nothing striking. It had probably been one of his dreams. And nothing had come of it.

Although if it came to that, he hadn't been one for pretty women very much, either. There had been two affairs and he preferred not to remember them. One had been when he was young, and the other quite recently, when Klasha had been in hospital. He moved uneasily on his seat at the memory. That had been a nasty business. Klasha had found out about it. One of the hospital attendants, Granny Vasyona, had told her. Damned old babbler, ought to have her tongue torn out!

"You're in the medical profession," he had told her at the time, on the hospital steps. "Your job's to help people get well."

"Don't you go a-leching, then."

That was all. He thought Klasha would cry and make a fuss. But no, she was silent. Just as though she knew nothing. And the same when she came back home-not a word. There's a woman for you?

That night when the children were asleep Matyukha returned to the talk during the day.

"Klasha, what you said at dinner time about Nadka Korshunova, and about love, and if it dies—you remember?"

"Well?"

"You talked as if you knew it all, yourself."

"Yes", she answered after a pause.

"Well then", Matyukha whispered, "does that mean you love someone, and you're afraid love may go?"

"God forbid," Klasha whispered, and there was something in that whisper that sent a shiver down his spine.

"And has it been long-this love?"

"A long time. All my life, I think."

Matyukha sighed. M'yes, eighteen years, that really was all the life one would think about.

"And what's it given you, this love?" Matyukha moved a little closer to her.

"Why, everything. It's what keeps me going. What would there be good in my life if I hadn't got that?"

Matyukha Varygin felt uncomfortable. The last words were an accusation, although he knew she had not meant them that way.

"I know", she went on, "to anyone outside, I've got all I should want. A home and family. And we're well enough off. But that isn't all a person needs in life."

Matyukha's conscience stirred uncomfortably, in a confusion of thought he missed something of what Klasha was saying and asked no questions, and she continued in broken whispers.

"That's one thing...And another, when some bad trouble comes. The time I was in hospital, and they were thinking to cut my leg right off, you remember? If it hadn't been for that love I wouldn't have lived then." She swallowed something—perhaps tears? Matyukha dared not stir and waited a moment. "You remember, there was that medicine it took so long to get. When they did get it and started injections the sickness was already less. The doctor even told me: that gangrene started letting go even before, you've got great strength inside you."

Awkwardly, because it was such a long time since he had done anything of the kind, Matyukha slid his arm round his wife's light shoulders and drew her closer. Yes, it had been a hard time for Klasha, they'd already decided to take her leg off, and then came Granny Vasyona with her gossip.

"Klasha, you—that what Vasyona told you about me, don't believe it. It was all lies."

"No, it wasn't lies," she said calmly. "But if it was, then all the better."

Matyukha was surprised and rather offended to find her so little interested.

"And another time love saved me was when I wanted to throw myself in the river through a hole in the ice. I know now that things weren't so bad as all that, but then I thought there was nothing else for me to do. That was when my mother died, and father brought a young wife home and I was in the way. And one day I was walking past the river returning to my father and stepmother and saw a place where the ice had been broken through. And it's true as I live, I went close to it and there wasn't anything I'd be sorry to lose, only love—I was sorry to leave that."

"Here, wait a bit, wait a bit," said Matyukha hoarsely. "How old were you then? When your mother died? Seventeen. So all that was before we married? Two years before?"

"Yes, before you."

"But who could you be in love with then?"

"The same as now. I've loved but one all my life."

Matyukha felt a cold sweat start out. So that was it! Interesting. Very interesting. He withdrew his arm from Klasha's shoulders and wiped his balding head.

The next morning Matyukha had to go to town; he could sit alone behind the steering wheel nearly an hour and a half with nothing to distract him. He even ignored the raised hands of people desiring a lift. To hell with them, he wasn't in the mood.

M'yes, this was a discovery he'd made. Who'd ever have thought it? Who'd believe it if you told them?

"Who's that you've been in love with?" he had asked that night. She said nothing. He grunted and scratched his side.

"Some film star, I suppose," he jeered, some handsome fop."

She said nothing.

"You ought to have told me before, I'd have brought you postcards of him from town, you could have covered the wall with them."

"No, it isn't from the films. I'm happy in that. He's alive and real."

Matyukha Varygin sat up so abruptly that the bed creaked. Why should he stand for it? To hear such things from such a wife? But Klasha told him sternly not to make a noise and waken the children. "And there's no call for you to be knowing who he is," she said, "this is my business, not yours." Matyukha would have paid no heed to that—not his business, indeed!—but then she dumbfounded him finally and completely: that man, it appeared, had no idea of her love for him, she had never given him any indication in word or action.

"But why?" Matyukna probed, "why didn't you ever tell him?"

Klasha said nothing.

"You should have told him right out. Maybe you'd have had a bit of slap and tickle."

(Contd. on page opposite page)

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN, (General Knowledge Agency)

POLITICS DIVIDES POETRY UNITES

Among the respectable and leading citizens of Madras, some decades back, V. Krishnaswami Iyer was one. He was a Moderate in politics. And so the Extremists in politics did not like him and he did not like the Extremists. Poet Subramania Bharathi, who was an Extremist, vehemently criticised the Moderates in his Tamil weekly "India" and Krishnaswami Iyer was one among them. Though Bharathi and Iyer have not met together personally, they did not like each other, on account of political differences.

Bharathi composed many national songs which eulogised the glories of India. He was anxious to have them printed but he was not able to do so, due to financial difficulties. He once told about this to G A. Natesan, who was the Editor of "Indian Review" and a friend of many important people. Convincing Bharathi that Krishnaswami Iyer would come forward to help such good causes, Natesan introduced both of them at Iyer's residence. Bharathi sang his compositions and Krishnaswami Iyer was highly pleased with the songs, that were full of patriotic fervour. He said that they should be printed, children and others should sing them and thus they should become popular national songs. Natesan immediately said that they met him for that purpose only and then explained the financial circumstances. Krishnaswami Iyer gladly gave a decent amount to Bharathi out of appreciation and also agreed to bear the entire cost for printing those national songs. That incident made Bharathi to admire the nobility Krishnaswami Iyer and Krishnaswami Iyer to adore the ardent patriotism of Bharathi. From that day onwards, they both became very good friends.

Dr. J. C. KUMARAPPA

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa was one of the talented sons of India. After completing his education at the Madras Christian College, he went to England first and then to America and got trained in Accountancy and Auditing. Returning to India, he practised as an Accountant and Auditor at Bombay. While he was thus engaged, Gandhiji's national activities attracted him. He met Gandhiji's national activities attracted him. He met Gandhiji. Understanding his talents in economic affairs, Gandhiji requested Kumarappa to help him to reconstruct the village economy. Actuated by patriotic feelings, he set aside his personal profession and joined Gandhiji's camp and worked sincerely for the regeneration of the villages and the village industries. As the Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association for 20 years, Kumarappa did yeoman service and earned the appreciation of Gandhiji.

During the years 1931 and 1945, Kumarappa was imprisoned four times by the British rulers for his political activities. Even in the prison, he led a regulated life. He was a devout Christian and a profound scholar in Theology. He was therefore given the degree of D. D. (Doctor of Divinity). As he was an authority on village industries, Gandhiji wanted to confer on him a distinction. Chancellors of Universities have powers to confer degrees. As Gandhiji was the Chancellor of the Gujarathi Vidyapeeth, he had power to confer degrees. So, he conferred on Kumarappa the degree of D.V.I. (Doctor of Village Industries.)

Dr. Kumarappa was a bachelor. When he was once asked as to why he remained unmarried, he said that he wanted to earn a four figure income before getting married. He was then noted for immaculate dressing in western style. And when he reached the stage of earning a four figure income per month, he came under the influence of Gandhiji. There after, he was more interested in serving his countrymen than getting married. Such a selfless public-worker was Dr. J. C. Kumarappa.

From page 8

"Oh no," Klasha said then. "When I first met him I was just a girl and he was already a man grown. That's one thing. But it isn't the main thing. I am a dull creature and haven't any looks. What would he want with me? I always knew that. One can love the most wonderful person in the world, one's heart is free in its choice. But when it comes to marriage then the shoe must fit the foot. That's the second thing. It's only a husband like you that's a match for me, I'm not worth any better."

"So that's it", said Matyukha. "And the third thing?"

"The third? Oh, the third? Well, for the third, let's settle it that you never ask me anything about him again. Not a word. For you, he doesn't exist. Yes, yes, don't snort. And as for being jealous of him—that's absurd."

"But perhaps he really doesn't exist?" asked Matyukha, assailed by deep doubts. "Perhaps there's never been such a man?"

"Perhaps", said Klasha. And laughed again and again, covering her mouth with her hand so that the children would not hear. Then she stopped and wiped her eyes with the corner of the sheet.

PLAN WITH THE PLANETS

For The Week September 14th To 20th

MESHA

THIS week is generally helpful particularly after Wednesday. But Family affairs may continue to depress your mind at times due to no fault of yours. Both Mars as well as Saturn have a restrictive effect on your expansion or your family progress. Pray to God. Too much talk should be avoided. In finance and profession special care is necessary. From Tuesday, you may have to exert to achieve some results.

VRISHABA

INSPITE of a brightening of the horison, you should be vigilant and hard working. No doubt finance is satisfactory and your profession also will be better. Some useful change or some addition to income is likely. But health needs attention. Relatives and friends will take your time. Some enjoyment of finer things of life is possible. Educational activities and romance are in the picture. There is a possible opening in the intellectual and official field.

MITHUNA

YOUR efforts will be attracted towards improving the family affairs in particular. Frequent expenditure and new problems in human relations are indicated. Your attitude towards brothers and sisters should be more positive. In the office some pin-pricks or pressure of work are likely. Property affairs and finance need better attention. Sunday, Monday and the end of the week will be helpful. Avoid some changes in midweek.

KATAKA

THERE is progress in your efforts and the week will witness some improvement in the finance and public relations. There will be a reduction in strain. Official matters will shape well. Business is more fruitful inspite of physical strain. You will get favours, assistance and money from different places and persons, if you had already taken efforts in this directions. Family affairs also will be better. This is a favourable week.

SIMHA

THE transit of lord of 10th in the ascendent will be helpful in giving you fresh ideas in business and profession. Family expenses are now controlable. You must take particular attention of the health of elders in the family. Children's affairs also need better attention. In our relations with others, you must be objective and avoid emotion from Tuesday. The week is progressive.

KANYA

THE possibility of minor illness is there. You should be careful in dealing with money matters particularly with strangers. But enjoyment of life and the purchases of some new articles are possible. Public Relations will be better. Some social or other celebration is likely in which you participate. You must maintain cordial relations with parents and elders. The week-end will be better.

THULA

THE beginning of the week will be helpful in seeing others in business. If the financial reward is not adequate it should be tolerated. There is delay in getting expected letter. Minor illness or physical strain is likely. In official matter, some delay is indicated. You must continue your effort in communication and educational affairs. Though you may be able to get some assistance from others do not use your authority much and keep your emotion under control.

VRICHIKA

THERE is better financial climate and also better environment at home. But you may have to be patient in dealing with others. Some indisposition is likely. You must take the advice of elders Some unexpected benefit is also likely. In political affairs and in business affairs some improvement can be achieved through vigilence and foresight. Midweek is better.

DHANUS

THIS is a mixed week. Till Tuesday you will be active and should be able to get things done a way. Expenses are high and therefore be careful in spending money. In profession you may advance with the help of others. But this may not be without worries.

MAKARA

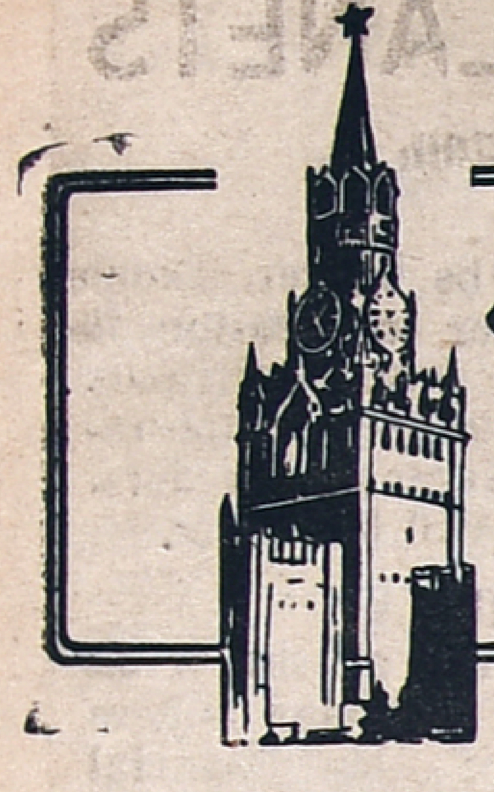
TUESDAY to Thursday will be helpful in human relations and also in personal affairs. Finance is not upto the mark. Speculative stagnation is there. Matters connected with property and money may worry you. Difference of opinion among family members should be solved very carefully. But your merit and work will be appreciated in official circles.

KUMBA

THOUGH profession and business may be progressive, there is need for patience at home. There is scope for better finance. But health needs attention. Indigestion or nervous trouble is seen. Some self-discipline is necessary in financial matters.

MEENA

TILL Wednesday, activity is there in business and money matters. Mid week will be useful in contacting others and in getting things done. Matters connected with property, agriculture and engineering will show some improvement. But speculation is not very useful. Head-ache and hard work are some possibilities. Your judgement may not be always correct now. It is better to be guided by the suggestion of people who are interested in you.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

A NEW BOOK ON INDIA

The Nauka Publishing House in Moscow has brought out a new volume of articles by prominent indologists, entitled "India—Its Past and Present" on the history of India's national liberation movement as well as its sociopolitical life today.

Mr. V. Yegorov, in one of the articles has analysed the problem of preparing cadres for the state administration of India after its independence. The author considers the problem in its historical perspective, analysing the administrative machinery, left behind by the colonialists, and the changes that have been made in it over the past decades. He indicates, in part, that India's independence has led to profound changes in its political and legal superstructure: "The declaration in the constitution of the democratic freedoms,...the institution of elected legislative organs chosen on the basis of direct and universal suffrage were an important achievement of the mass anti-imperialist movement in India."

The volume contains an article by N. Prussakava on University education in India. She has analysed the recommendations for changes in the examination system made by the Education Commission headed by Professor Kothari (1964-66) and said that the examination reform in India would lead to a reshaping of the entire model of the university education.

The second section of the book deals with different periods of the Indian national-liberation movement. It contains an article "The Influence of the Soviet Union on the Liberation Movement in India" by E. Komarov, Chief of the Indian History section of the Institute of Oriental Studies. He has evaluated the main results of the influence of the October Revolution on the Indian freedom movement and has also brought to light some of the manifestations of this influence.

The activity of the Indian National Congress at different stages of its history has been extensively covered by some of the authors. Popular movements in the latter half of the 19th century is the subject of an article by Prof. E. Lyusternik of the Leningrad University.

* * *

TO COMBAT AGRICULTURAL PESTS

Moldavian entomologists have developed a method for the mass-scale propagation of the aphis lion, whose larvae feed on the eggs of aphids, the Colorado potato beetle, the spider mite and other insect pests.

Until recently experiments with the aphis lion were conducted only in hothouses. Last summer scientists conducted tests out in the open fields. The preparations for the experiment were conducted in close contact with the staff of the mechanisation laboratory, where an experimental model of a bio-factory was created. Within a short time the pests vanished from the pepper, eggplant tomato, pea and cabbage plots, without the soil being polluted by chemical agents.

Until now the high cost of producing fonder for the bio-factory hampered the extensive use of the aphis lion everywhere. It was necessary to spend several tons of grain to obtain during one day five kilogrammes of the nutritive medium—the eggs of the Angoumois grain moth. This required a whole complex of additional equipment for raising the moth. Now, however, a new method of producing artificial fodder for the aphis lion was hit upon. Five Kilogrammes of synthetic provender can be obtained during an hour with the help of an apparatus created at the Institute. And not more than a kilogramme of soya is spent in the process.

This year the larvae of the aphis lion will be employed to combat agricultural pests in Moldavian farms on an expensive area of 800,000 hectares.

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

MORAL

The teacher told the children about the Garden of Eden and how Adam and Eve had disobeyed after being forbidden to eat the fruit of one tree.

"Now, children," she said, "can anyone tell me what lesson that teaches us?"

"Yes, miss," replied a small boy. "Eat less fruit."

* * *

SHOCKING

A woman was buying aportable wireless set.

"Now, do you definitely assure me," she asked, looking anxiously at the tangle of wires and connections, "that I sha'n't get a shock?"

"Madam," said the assistant, impressively, "I do definitely assure you that you won't get a shock—until you hear some of the programmes."

* * *

LIMPING

A man was walking slowly along the street, one leg on the pavement, the other in the gutter. "Pardon me," said a priggish passer-by, "but you have one leg on the pavement and the other in the gutter." "Ah, thank you," said the man. "I thought I was limping."

* * *

MERELY A SUGGESTION

The nurse notified the hospital visitor: "Your mother-in-law needs a blood transfusion, but we can't find blood to match hers."

The visitor eagerly asked: "Have you tried a tiger's?"

* * *

RETORT

A certain actress was told by her doctor that she should stop taking sleeping pills. "They'll become an unbreable habit," he warned.

"Don't be silly," the actress retorted angrily. "I've been taking those pills every night for 20 years, and they're not a habit yet!"

* * *

MUTUAL

"Darling, will you give up going to the club and stay at home when we are married?

"Of course, dear, if you wish it."

"Of course I wish it. Who is to look after the house whilst I'm out?"

* * *

PRESCRIPTION

An American doctor being called upon to prescribe for a child, whose ailment was not clear to him, said to the nurse, "I'll give the little cuss a powder then it'll have a fit, and I'm a dab at fits."

* * *

SALESMAN

Wife: "Have you ever seen the man who sold you that land that was two feet under water?"

Husband (sheepishly): "Yes, I saw him the other day."

Wife (suspiciously): "Well what happened?"

Husband: "He sold me a boat."

From page 3

the IDBI and other public financial institutions.

The enlivening up of the capital market is reflected in the impressive gain of 10 9 per cent in the share price index of the *Financial Express* during the period June 20, 1975 and August 5, 1975 and that of 13.4 per cent at the latter date in comparision with the lowest of the current year. While the Government policies and incentives have been at work to arrest inflation and to stimulate investment climate, the overwhelming influence in bettering the position in the above two respects is that of the firm announcement made by the Prime Minister as also the actions initiated by her after the announcement of the Emergency.

The third welcome development is that administration, both at the Central and the State levels, has become more alert and earnest in regard to giving time-limits to various programmes and in setting before themselves higher targets which earlier used to be prescribed rather cosily. The lack of co-ordination between such authorities — Department of Mines, Railway Board and the Power generation units—is being removed. Similarly, smoother tranfer of inputs to agriculture is being planned.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

All these developments give a new welcome turn to the country's economy. The growth is now fully assured and as the Finance Minister said very recently "growth to be meaningful must be matched by adequate emphasis on social justice." The emphasis on the enlargement of public distribution system is part of a permanent strategy to meet progressively the minimum needs of the more vulnerable sections of society. Steps are being taken to strengthen consumer cooperatives throughout the country for distribution of essential commodities.

To conclude, Emergency has brought out an all round realisation of responsibilities in the country by all sections of the people and in all regions. It has sought to give a new direction and meaning to the freedom of the people acting individually and in groups. Now the cardinal task of those charged with planning for economic growth is the execution of the plans by effectively adminisetring the policies enunciated by the Prime Minister for the benefit of the country generally and of the masses particularly.

During their free time young people go to Lake Velikoye to help set up a fish farm there.

From page 2

amateur yachtsmen of the Baltic republics–Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia–four yachts of the Banga fishing cooperative won prizes. Among them was the Princess, a first category racing yacht.

"That was a great victory for our yacht-club", coach Ian Astas, chief mechanic of the cooperative workshops, remarked.

"The yacht club is nearly three years old. Amateur yachtsmen have now 30 yachts of various categories at their disposal. Most popular among amateur activities in Latvia, apart from sports, has always been chorus-singing. In the past, ordinary people, of course, could go in for choir-singing, swimming or something similar but not for yachting: few people could afford the expenses involved and yachting was called 'sports for the wealthy'. Today anyone can go in for any kind of sports. In Roya there is a good stadium with two gymnasiums. There are professional coaches on the cooperative's payroll but there are also many coaches who, like myself, devote their leisure to such activities. By the way, the Banga's sportsmen have been leading among the republic's fishing cooperatives this year. Yet our major achievement is not so much our victories in sports competitions but rather the mass involvement: nearly half of the 1,000 members of our cooperative take up some form of sports or other."

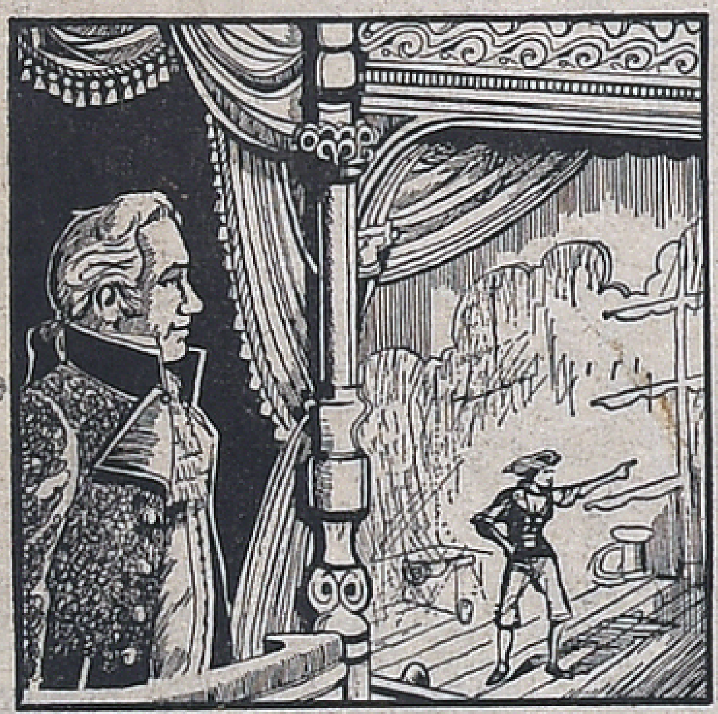
Tug-of-war is popular among *Banga* Fishermen.

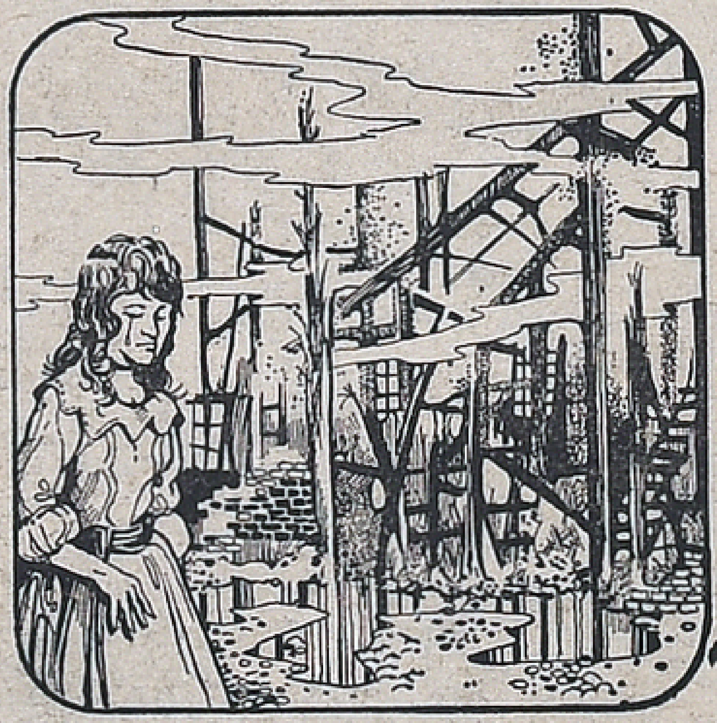
Dance By Sudha

Two striking Bharathanatyam poses of Kumari Sudha whose inaugural dance recital was held recently at the S. I. E. T. Women's Collage auditorium under the auspieces of Balasubramanya Sangeetha Sabha, Madras. Sudha, daughter of Sri K. S. Krishnaswami, State Bank of Mysore, Madras, is a student of Smt. K. J. Sarasa.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES

Dorothy Jordan





It was in 1790 that 'The Spoil'd Child' first provided Dorothy with a particularly appealing role, 'Little Pickle', for which she wore the disguise of a sailor-boy. Around this time a real sailor appeared more and more frequently in the audience—the Duke of Clarence, a Naval Officer, and one of the King's sons.

The Royal Marriage Act meant the Duke could not marry a commoner, but Dorothy became a faithful and loving wife to him in all but name for twenty years, bearing him ten children. For many years they lived a pleasant, domesticated life at Bushy House, just outside London.

The bluff, good-natured Duke had no head for money and Dorothy was obliged to continue working for her living. She had been a member of the Drury Lane company for nearly 25 years when the theatre was burnt down in 1809. Heartbroken, her theatrical wardrobe lost, Dorothy was determined to retire.

Always a mother first, Dorothy worried endlessly about her children s future and post poned retirement to provide for her often extravagant dependents. Her generosity was well known, and a gratefu washerwoman, whose debts she had paid, threw herself at Dorothy's feet in the street.

(To be Concluded)

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